

THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

**REPORTS OF
COMMITTEES**

Pages 23-27



**JULY - AUGUST
1955**

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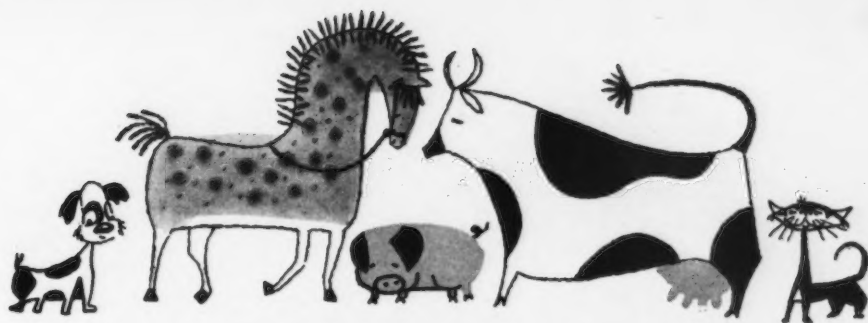
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1. Rachman, M., and Frucht, T. R.: Vet. Med. 49:341, 1954.

2. Sternfels, M.: Vet. Med. 50:82, 1955.

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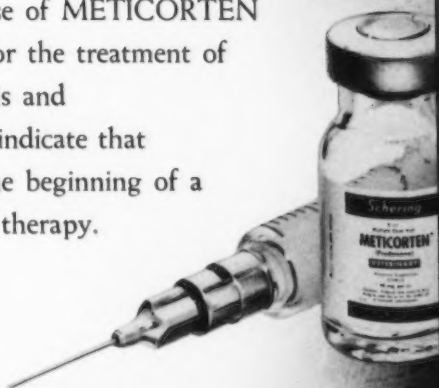
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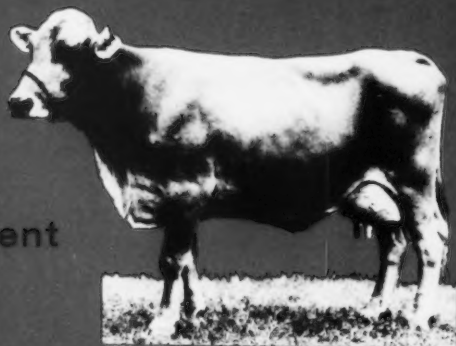
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THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

JULY-AUGUST, 1955

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JULY-AUGUST, 1955

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President's Message



The year 1955-56 will be one of the most important ones in the history of the California State Veterinary Medical Association. I feel greatly honored to be the President of this great organization this year.

The California State Veterinary Medical Association is the largest veterinary organization in the world outside of the AVMA. Our membership as of this date is 947. This is far more than any other veterinary organization in the world. We are an organization of all the branches of the profession, including large and small animal practitioners, poultry, research, teaching and regulatory veterinarians. We count in our membership some honorary members who thought well enough of our profession to aid and support us in many activities, and we are proud to have them among us, and are glad that we merited their esteem.

Our membership represents the "cream of the crop" of the profession in our state. As is always the case in skimming off the cream, there is some left. We are anxious to include in our membership the rest of this "cream" of the veterinary personnel of the state, and want every veterinarian who is not presently a member of the Association to feel that he should be.

Our profession is growing faster now than in any previous decade. We are before the public in greater numbers and in more ways than ever before. Our public relations is of the utmost importance, to maintain and enhance the esteem and respect of the public for our work in every line of veterinary endeavor.

Certain committee assignments have been made to further the workings of our Association both from an Association improvement and from a public relations standpoint. These men have been carefully chosen and we can expect good results to come from their efforts in our behalf.

Let me thank you now for your cooperation during the coming year in making this Association even better than it is now.

A. M. McCAPES, D. V. M.

Editorial

COOPERATION. *Webster defines the word "cooperation" as collective action for mutual profit or common benefit.*

The California State Veterinary Medical Association has held its 67th Annual meeting. At this meeting we heard a lengthy report on a Public Pet Health plan, a proposed scheme for medical health and accident service by an organized group of promoters who would like to take over the veterinarians' practice unto themselves. We must cooperate by turning a deaf ear to this scheme. Man is born for cooperation, not in competition or by conflict. If we do not cooperate, we will become frustrated. Whatever is opposed to goodness and to cooperation is unstable and malfunctional—Evil. In the proposed Public Pet Health plan there is no cooperation; instead it savors of conflict and false values. False values which condition the development of a person in competition instead of cooperation, is a selfish interest and therefore not honest, constructive helpfulness.

We cannot be false to each other without breaking down under the strain. In order to live a good life we must do the right thing. We are grouped together in this Association to help each other, which means security. If we are looking for security, then we must not let this monster enslave us nor regiment us. United we stand, divided we fall. How true this saying is in this case. Our program must be that we stand together courageously against this plan. Our case is in the interest of every veterinarian in the State, and if we stand together, this octopus cannot engulf us. We know that veterinarians in this State will act to preserve the invaluable animal-veterinarian relationship that is an integral part of our system.

This obstacle can be overcome if we have faith and believe in cooperation.

C. S. T.

Report of the Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of the California State Veterinary Medical Association

Monterey, California, June 20 to 22, 1955

All sessions, clinical demonstrations and exhibits were held at the Monterey County Fair Grounds, a short distance from the Casa Munras Hotel which was convention headquarters.

Thirty-three exhibitors showed their products on the main floor of the Pavilion, which was adjacent to the general sessions and the large and small animal sessions. Some of America's leading laboratories and pharmaceutical houses displayed their equipment and products.

Several of the papers presented are included elsewhere in this issue, and others will appear in forthcoming issues. We are indebted to five recent graduates of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, for recording the meeting—Drs. R. M. Bramman, Arlen F. Kantor, Howard E. Bond, Valentine Marasco and John Young.

Monday Afternoon

GENERAL SESSION

Dr. Ralph Weston was chairman of the afternoon session, which included the invocation by Dr. Fillmore Gray, of Carmel, the welcome by Dan Searle, Mayor of Monterey, and Walter Hahn, City Manager. Dr. William Zontine made the response.

Track Veterinarian. Dr. Harris' paper will appear in a future issue.

Small Animal Surgery. Dr. Jensen, of Cleveland, presented a movie on small animal surgery and procedures, including removal of the fourth upper molar in the canine, hematoma of the ear, simple fractures of the radius and ulna, chronic tibial fracture with non-union. Also included in the film were the following techniques: castration of the canine, diaphragmatic hernia, fracture of the mandible symphysis, caesarean and inguinal hernia repair, tonsillectomy and pyometra.

According to Dr. Jensen, all pyometra and caesarean sections are best preformed under local anesthesia mixed with epinephrine, especially if the case is a poor surgical risk. Give 100 cc of plasma preoperatively. (10 cc of 50 per cent glucose can be added to 90 cc of plasma and stored in the refrigerator for long periods of time). Remove the uterus and prevent hemorrhage to avoid shock. He uses rubber shrouds which are easy to clean and can be autoclaved. Cap, mask, gowns and rubber gloves are used during all major surgery. A No. 2 chromic gut is used to ligate the uterine stump which is cauterized with phenol. The omentum may be sutured over the stump to localize any infection. Give blood transfusions following all major surgery.

Rabies. The paper presented by Dr. Fox,

"Observations on the Immunization of Man against Rabies," will be presented in a future issue of the Journal.

Business Meeting

The business meeting was well attended. Dr. Parshall read a letter of commendation for Charles S. Travers, Executive Secretary, which was unanimously adopted. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. Fifty-seven new members were admitted. Various reports of committees were made. It was decided to hold the 1956 convention at the Statler Hotel, Los Angeles.

Fifty Year Certificates were awarded to Drs. C. B. Outhier and O. A. Longley, and Life Memberships were granted to Drs. Joseph M. Arburua, John McInnes and R. J. Schermerhorn.

The Association went on record as opposed to any Pet Health Plan not sponsored by the National, State or Local Association, after Dr. H. C. Taylor outlined the Pet Health Plan. All officers moved up one step in the election. Dr. Joseph Harrison was elected as new member of Executive Committee.

Tuesday Morning

LARGE ANIMAL SESSION

"The Rumen Story," a film by the Ralston Purina Company, depicted rumen metabolism, highlighting the mechanisms by which the ruminant animal utilizes roughage materials. It emphasized the importance of an adequately balanced ration to avoid digestive upset.

Pesticides. Dr. Lemon stated that pesticides currently in use are relatively safe in good hands. Accidents or injuries usually occur by using improper strength for direct application, manufacturing mistakes leading to mislabeling, (which are very rare), and by leaving the pesticide where children or animals have access to it.

Lamenesses. Dr. Kingrey discussed Foot Rot (acute, chronic and foot abscess). Tarsitis was illustrated by slides, and included: periarticular phlegmon and periarticular phlegmon with extension; callus and faulty limb alignment. Also discussed were elongated toe, hoof cracks (occasionally get trauma to coronary band. If deep cracks become infected there is extreme pain. Trim all these to expose to air. Keep on dry surface); overgrowth of hoof and interdigital corns. This last-named is caused by irritation. In dairy cattle, remove only affected area (S. necrophorus incriminated). Overweight is main reason in beef breeds; should enter interdigital space to remove the fat pad.

Brucellosis. Dr. Cameron's paper appears elsewhere in this issue.

Eye Surgery and Rectal Repairs. Dr. Brennan described surgical approach to eye surgery and vaginal rectal repairs in mares. The latter operation requires two surgeons, three separate surgical occasions, and requires eight hours.

SMALL ANIMAL SESSION

Distemper. Dr. Stowe, speaking on "Canine Distemper Immunization," deplored the lack of standardization in types of immunization made by various drug houses. He described methods and stressed the importance of knowing something of the animal's history. He told of the results of 2,000 cases of vaccination with avianized vaccine.

Vision. Dr. Roberts told of methods of testing vision. He said that tests for animals are the same, or similar, to those used on children or retarded persons. They include ophthalmokinetic nystagmus test, reflex signs and photomotor reflexes. Radon implants in eye tumors at a rate of three millicuries are very beneficial. This is best used in pterygium and is an alternative to Beta radiation.

Practical Bacteriology. Dr. Craig said routine use of penicillin and streptomycin combination will clear up many infections. In stubborn cases one should conduct sensitivity tests to determine what antibiotics may be most useful in a given case. If it is found that there are no antibiotics that are effective against an isolated organism, autogenous bacterins may be prepared and given.

Distemper-Hepatitis. Dr. Barr told of some advantages of physiological approach in the treatment of the distemper-hepatitis complex in stubborn, antibiotic resistant cases.

Parenteral Fluid Therapy. Dr. Hollis discussed basic therapeutic benefits derived from the practice of parenteral fluid administration in sick patients.

Epilepsy. Dr. Eberhart described epileptic conditions in the dog, citing that the causes of true epilepsy seem to be hereditarily linked. Meberion, Dilantin, Tracentin and Phenobarbital have proved effective in relieving seizures.

Tuesday Afternoon

LARGE ANIMAL SESSION

Lamenesses. Dr. Peters gave a highly interesting talk on the training of thoroughbred horses and the many common lamenesses encountered.

Traumatic Gastritis. Dr. Kingrey told how he attempted to artificially create traumatic gastritis in ten cows, and the resultant symptoms noted at time intervals.

Sexual Cycle. Dr. Lieux, with excellent color slides and comment, followed the mare's cervix and adjacent vagina through all the phases of the reproductive cycle.

Feedlot Cattle. Dr. Hawley showed slides of several outbreaks of Rhino Tracheitis and Mucosal Disease in feedlot cattle, discussing the symptomatology and pathology of the diseases. The best treatment found by Dr. Hawley is injecting 200 to 400 mg of terramycin diluted to 25 mg per cc with Ringer's solution.

Tail Setting. Dr. Ommert gave an excellent description of the care before and after surgery in tail setting.

Worming Cattle. Dr. Reddick's paper will appear in a future issue of the Journal.

SMALL ANIMAL SESSION

Roentgenography. Dr. Hage stated that the X-Ray technique to be used for filming the chest of the canine will vary according to the type and capacity of each given X-ray machine; he then suggested various techniques and settings. He accompanied his talk with slides.

Antibiotic Therapy. Dr. Hollis has found that the best method to treat respiratory conditions is one approximating the spectrum of penicillin. Erythromycin is an agent that meets these qualifications, and is available in both oral and parenteral preparations.

Ultra Sonic. Dr. McClintock gave a brief history of ultra sonic's application in human medicine, noting that high frequency cycle sound modifications have been used with increasing frequency therapeutically, with the resultant obvious interest in its application in veterinary medicine.

Antidiarrheal Agents. Dr. Craig told of Vetrobron as an antidiarrheal compound which should adequately control the majority of cases. Incorporated with the vehicle are three chemotherapeutic agents and one antibiotic.

Clinical Demonstrations at Monterey

The following is a report on some of the clinical demonstrations on June 22, at Monterey:

Chairman of the day was Dr. Ralph Weston who punctuated his discourses on technical subjects with his usual incomparable wit, and very practical observations, among which he decried the lack of uniformity, and style of the operating equipment now on the market; he stressed that it was often the case that a practitioner would buy a piece of equipment only to find that it might have been made in a foreign country, or for some other reason, parts for it were not available, and of course such a condition necessitated the purchase of two pieces of equipment very often in order to function if one of them should become broken or not be usable for some other reason.

He pleaded also for some kind of standardization among the instrument and supply houses; his remarks were very much to the point and practical.

Dr. Don Caswell explained how he got in-

terested in avian practice, the many advantages it had, the possibility of building up considerable remuneration from an interest in the feathered patients, and admonished those present to learn something about them as to care, feed, handling etc.

Dr. Weston demonstrated the handling of cats, bringing out some very practical information he had learned from experience, and which he was willing to pass along to those interested—very enjoyable and instructive. He also included the handling of dogs, using a "come-along" of his own design which was quite an improvement on the standard design.

Dr. Reginald Stocking demonstrated "soft palate resection" and was very much at home with the surgery and also his talk on the subject. His patient was an English Bulldog. The operation was very successful, and the talk that Dr. Stocking gave afterwards brought out several interesting questions which were ably answered.

Dr. George W. Eberhart demonstrated "Tonsillectomy" and spoke of its pitfalls in the dog—technique was discussed very thoroughly by him, with a view to better surgery. He pointed out that it was very necessary to get all the tonsil when you operate, and mentioned that the anterior part of the tonsil was often left.

Dr. Harlan Jensen of Ohio demonstrated his technique for the establishment of drainage in a dog afflicted with chronic Otitis Media, and it was the consensus of opinion of all present that he made good in demonstrating fast and very clever surgery technic, proving that surgical pictures that he had shown earlier were not "doctored" in any way, but a true representation of his work—a very clever piece of work and received much well earned applause.

Drs. James Ebaugh and Edward Mahler demonstrated the use of "Radon Implants" in the bovine. They operated on a Hereford heifer with a protruding tumor involving the membrana nictitans, and in so doing introduced their method of anesthetizing the entire eyeball; some of the tumor was removed surgically, and then the implants made. They consisted of small gold pellets containing 1.03 millicuries of radium, and were inserted into the tissues with a special type of hypodermic.

Following this they removed an epithelioma on the right eye of a Holstein cow, again using their method of anesthesia, and followed with a radio cauterization of the area which had been occupied by the tumor. A very nice demonstration, done in a classical manner.

CHARLES H. REID, D.V.M.

Dr. John V. Nevitt, North Hollywood, has sold the Blue Cross Pet Hospital to Drs. H. O. Meyer and Roy Gibbens, Jr. Dr. Nevitt's new address is 11524 La Maida, North Hollywood.

Reunion of '15 Class, SFVC

The Class of '15 of the San Francisco Veterinary College, the only class which was organized (with permanent offices) at graduation, and has held reunions ever since, met at Cerrito's Restaurant in Monterey, on Tuesday, June 21, 1955, while the annual session of the CSVMA was in progress. This time, invitations to attend were sent to all graduates of the SFVC.

Dr. Ray Duckworth, acting chairman, briefly disposed of the Class '15 business. This included the election of Dr. R. Duckworth as new president to replace Dr. R. A. Caldwell, who had passed away since the last meeting, and the reading of the additional names of G. N. Miller and Jack Caldwell, also deceased since the last reunion.

The meeting was then thrown open to all members present, of which there were 16, representing classes from 1902 to 1917. This was the first reunion of the graduates of the SFVC, although the school started in 1900 and closed in 1918. Those present at once enthusiastically and officially organized the Alumni Association of the SFVC, electing Dr. R. Duckworth and Dr. Joseph M. Arburua (class of '15 officers) as president and secretary, respectively.

To quote one of the members present: "I have never seen such an enthusiastic meeting of old men in my life." It was a memorable event that warmed the cockles of the heart. Many letters and a telegram were received expressing greetings to those present and regret for the inability to attend.

Those present were:

	Class of
Clyde B. Outhier, Salinas,	'02
Charles Price, Santa Ana	'06
Fred J. Ast, San Mateo	'07
Fred C. Wright, Santa Ana	'10
Frank H. Baker, Gardnerville, Nev... ..	'12
Peter I. Egan, San Francisco	'12
Leo O. Henrich, Tulare	'13
Frank B. Drew, Aptos	'13
Joseph M. Arburua, San Francisco ..	'15
Raymond E. Duckworth, Berkeley ..	'15
Clarence S. Brooks, Hollister	'15
Frank Gunster, Freedomville	'15
James C. McGrath, Phoenix, Ariz... ..	'15
John Hay, Oakland	'16
John McInnes, Menlo Park	'16
Walter Kelty, San Francisco	'17

Among those present, and the most recent graduate, was Dr. Walter Kelty, of San Francisco. Dr. Kelty is the oldest in point of age as well as the oldest man privileged to practice medicine in the state of California. He was licensed as a non-college graduate, by examination, in 1893, the first year that licenses to practice, in California, were issued. He later qualified himself fully by attending college and graduating in 1917.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Program Committee

The Program Committee has fulfilled its duties by preparing programs for the January meeting in Davis, and the annual meeting held in Monterey.

Speaker possibilities for future programs have been turned over to the incoming Program Chairman.

Great appreciation for their faithful work on the committee goes to members Lou McBride, John Kendricks and Vincent Jessup.

Respectfully submitted,

A. MACK SCOTT, *Chairman*
LOU MCBRIDE
JOHN KENDRICK
VINCENT JESSUP

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Resolutions Committee

The Resolutions Committee was not a busy one this year, for which we are very thankful.

Resolutions were written and forwarded to the executive secretary for his transmittal to the Executive Committee, regarding the deaths of: Dr. A. I. Sorensen, Stockton; Dr. T. G. Beard, Los Angeles; Dr. Pleasant H. Browning, San Jose; Dr. Fred W. Wood, Lafayette; and Dr. Dermot McArdle, Sonoma.

This committee appreciates the honor bestowed on it this year and at this time has no recommendations.

Sincerely,

CHARLES H. REID, *Chairman*
J. H. BOUTON
L. O. HENRICH
N. J. NELSON

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Membership Committee

The Membership Committee is made up of the following members: Drs. Charles D. Stafford, chairman; C. Edward Taylor, H. R. Rossoll, R. D. Macy, Ross H. Hurt, Thomas B. Eville and Robert J. Harris.

It is the purpose of this committee to encourage and to promote membership into the CSVMA, to work with the executive secretary and assist him in obtaining new members and reinstatement of lapsed members.

Our committee has been in contact with all delinquent members in 1953. Since no response has been received from any of these, 9 will now be dropped from the association.

I am pleased to report our executive secretary addressed the senior class at Davis for the fourth year and signed 49 out of 49 to membership in our association. I would

like to tell you at this time that out of 196 graduating from Davis, Mr. Travers has signed up 192 of them.

As to total membership in the CSVMA it now stands at 947. This past year 100 new members joined. We now have three honorary members and 12 life members.

I should like to thank my committee for their splendid cooperation and our good secretary for all the help he has given me. Every member should be on the alert this coming year to bring another veterinarian into our state association.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. STAFFORD, *Chairman*

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Ways and Means Committee

Your committee has studied the Constitution thoroughly and has recommended several amendments.

We have also made a thorough study of the possibility of requiring some period of internship before licensing veterinarians in California. This study is incomplete and the committee recommends that the study be continued for another year.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. HAGE, *Chairman*
W. D. OMMERT
J. E. CRAIGE
E. H. HOUGHIN
H. C. TAYLOR
CHARLES E. IRVIN
FLOYD WILCOX
CHARLES R. SCHROEDER
W. W. PUTNEY
K. G. MCKAY

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Rabies Control Committee

The Rabies Control Committee hasn't much to report for the past year. All members of the committee were asked to contact their Assemblymen and Senators for support of a state-wide vaccinating program, if one was introduced at the last meeting. None was presented.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. BATEMAN, *Chairman*
WALTER W. STIERN
W. W. PUTNEY
BEN H. DEAN
GLENN G. CROSBIE



Executive Committee, CSVMA. Left to right: Charles S. Travers, Fred B. Walker, Jr., A. M. McCapes, Charles D. Stafford, W. J. Zontine, A. Mack Scott and Russell P. Cope.

Legislative Committee

The Legislative Committee of the California State Veterinary Medical Association met in San Francisco on September 13, 1954, in Los Angeles on September 22, 1954, and in Sacramento on October 21, 1954, with the objective of developing plans, techniques, and procedures that would be the most effective in legislative activities relative to the veterinary profession. One responsibility of the committee is to gather information concerning all proposed bills relating to the veterinary profession. This was attempted in two ways. First, it was requested that all veterinarians inform the committee of all bills proposed, suggested, or being considered having any relationship to the veterinary profession. Second, certain individuals were assigned the responsibility to keep in touch with state organizations such as the Californian Cattle-men's Association, California Farm Bureau Federation, California Wool Growers Association, the Pharmacy Board, the Hay, Grain and Feed Organization, the humane organizations, pet organizations, and others concerning bills which these organizations were considering relating to veterinary medicine. In addition, all bills introduced were carefully watched to see if they related to veterinarians.

A second responsibility of the committee was to get the information obtained from the above procedures out to individual veterinarians. Attempts were made to accomplish this by sending such information to each local veterinary association, either by mail or through a member of the committee. At the above mentioned meetings, each member of the committee was assigned the responsibility of getting such information out to certain local organizations. Then each local organization was asked to discuss the proposed legislation at one of their meetings and after

discussion to send to the Legislative Committee a statement as to whether the bill should be opposed or supported and the reasons for such opposition or support.

The third responsibility of the committee was to compile and analyze all statements and reports sent to them by local organizations or individual veterinarians. The attempt here, obviously, was to obtain opinions from as large a segment of the veterinary profession as possible.

The fourth job was to get the compiled opinions back to local organizations and they were asked to support such an opinion by either group action or individual action with local legislative representatives.

The fifth job was to see that at least one representative of the CSVMA attended each legislative hearing on all bills relating to the veterinary profession and to present the position of the CSVMA.

The above procedures were carried out to a certain extent. Certainly, it was not 100 per cent effective, i.e., all of the information did not get out to all the organizations, and all the organizations did not send the requested information back to the committee, nor did all groups make contacts with their local legislative representatives. But, as this report will indicate later, the program worked sufficiently so that all bills opposed were killed and that the bill supported was passed. It cannot be overly stressed that if the veterinary profession is to have a voice in legislative matters that the above procedure or a similar one will have to be developed and strongly backed by each veterinarian as a permanent plan of operating procedure.

The following bills were worked on during the 1955 legislative session:

1. AB 1614 which adds to the Veterinary Practice Act, Part D of Section 4826 which

reads, "Performs any manual procedure for the diagnosis of pregnancy, sterility, or infertility." This bill was prepared by the Legislative Subcommittee and with the help of the Dairy Department of the California Farm Bureau Federation was successful in obtaining favorable passage and is now in the Veterinary Practice Act. Several meetings were held with members of the California Farm Bureau Federation legislative committee and members of artificial insemination organizations, in order to iron out the differences of opinion concerning the intent of the bill so that by the time it was presented in its present form, there was no opposition.

2. SB 1852 relating to changes in the Veterinary Practice Act was prepared by the Senate Interim Committee on Business and Professions. The bill in its original form would limit tenure of the members of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners, would allow reciprocity with other states or a foreign country, and changes in the various fees to be collected. The CSVMA, after obtaining information from various local organizations, opposed the section of this bill pertaining to reciprocity. We did not oppose any of the sections regarding tenure, fee changes, and other minor changes in the bill. The bill was discussed with the Dairy Department of the California Farm Bureau Federation and the California Cattlemen's Association. Both organizations agreed to oppose the section on reciprocity. When the bill was first presented to a Senate committee for hearing, the section on reciprocity was amended out of SB 1852 so that we did not oppose SB 1852 but we then found that the entire section on reciprocity had been added to SB 787 so we opposed SB 787. At the committee hearing, the Senate Committee on Business and Professions passed SB 787 over the objection of the Association. It was passed on the floor of the Senate and then went to the Assembly where it was assigned to the Assembly Public Health Committee. At the hearing of the Assembly Public Health Committee, the bill was opposed first by a representative of the California Farm Bureau Federation, then by a representative of the California Cattlemen's Association, and then a representative of the California State Veterinary Medical Association. The bill was quickly tabled and killed.

3. AB 3728 was a bill to add a section to the Agriculture Code to read, "If the pound keeper or anyone in his employ shall knowingly sell or give any impounded animal to any person, firm, corporation, association, medical college, or university of the state for the purpose of animal experimentation, the offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." This obviously was an antivivisection bill and was opposed by the association. In addition, this bill was opposed by the Califor-

nia Medical Association, the medical universities of the state and other groups. It was killed in the Assembly Public Health Committee.

4. AB 2565 was a bill introduced which was not directly related to the veterinary association but certainly there was a definite interest in the bill. This bill would have repealed the powers of the Director of Agriculture to write regulations relating to brucellosis. In addition, it would have deleted present regulations effective as of January 1, 1956, pertaining to intrastate movement of dairy cattle. The bill was opposed by the State Department of Agriculture, the California Farm Bureau Federation, and the State Department of Public Health. It was killed in the Assembly Livestock and Dairy Committee.

5. SB 1352 related to the Business and Professions Code and was prepared by the California Optometric Association. This bill was in reference to the practice of offering of discounts applying to professional services and commodities on the retail market. Several meetings were held with representatives of the concerned professions in an attempt to develop a bill satisfactory to all groups. It was finally decided that sufficient time had not been allowed for study of such a bill and that it would be better to iron out the difficulties or differences of opinion and present such a bill at the 1957 session.

The above bills are the only ones which were actually introduced and considered relating to the veterinary profession. In summary, the association sponsored and introduced one bill which was passed, opposed three bills which were killed and did not take any definite stand on a fifth bill which probably will be considered in the future.

The committee received requests from individuals concerning legislation relative to veterinarian's responsibility for animals not called for in veterinary hospitals. A similar bill was introduced in the 1953 session, which was killed at that time. It seems that the law was killed primarily because several of the legislators felt that there were sufficient laws on the books to cover any of the needs. In addition, the committee was told that Dr. Riddell, in 1952, made a survey regarding this matter and he believed the veterinarians had the protection they were asking for if they used it. But as some members of the organization feel that the answer is not completely settled, the committee recommends that a subcommittee of the coming legislative committee be appointed to make a thorough study of the matter and decide whether or not legislation would be desirable in the 1957 session.

Recently, the committee was told that a judge ruled that birds are not included in the Veterinary Practice Act and as such does not

prohibit lay people from treating birds for fees. If this is the case, the committee recommends that the subject be studied with the objective in mind to introduce a bill at the 1957 session which would add the word, "bird," to the Practice Act or to define the present word used, i.e., poultry.

SB 1352 mentioned earlier in this report, supported by the California Optometric Association, will be discussed during the next two years and very probably such a bill will be introduced at the next session. The association should be prepared to study the proposed bill and take a position either in support of or opposition, or no position.

The committee wishes to thank the various local organizations and individual veterinarians for their cooperation and assistance during the past legislative session. We hope that this cooperation not only continues but that it will increase and improve, because only through such cooperation and assistance of each and every veterinarian can our legislative program be a success. It should be noted that the Committee received excellent support and cooperation from the Dairy Department of the California Farm Bureau Federation and the California Cattlemen's Association.

The basic requirement necessary for a legislative committee to do an effective job is that the committee be familiar with the techniques and procedures relative to legislation operations. The usual individual does not have this knowledge nor can he gain it in a short time. In view of this fact, and in line with legislative committees of other professional and non-professional organizations, it is recommended that the organization and operations of the legislative committee be revised. First, there should be not more than five members of the standing legislative committee. These members should serve a term of at least five years with a rotating system so that one new member is appointed each year and one old member is relieved. In this way, at all times at least three members of the committee will have two years' experience. The persons appointed should be thoroughly familiar with the workload necessary to do a good job and should be willing to take such responsibility before accepting appointment. Second, the committee should have authority to appoint subcommittees as is the accepted practice so that whenever special problems or projects arise they can be more easily handled by a subcommittee. Subcommittees are responsible to the parent committee and the parent committee is responsible to the organization or group they represent. Third, local organizations should be requested to appoint a legislative representative for that organization who shall work directly and serve as liaison between the local organization and the state legislative committee. In

that way, the State Legislative Committee can either give or obtain information to 19 representatives of local organizations throughout the state and depend upon that information actually being presented to the local organizations and the local organizations can depend upon their information being presented to the State Legislative Committee. The legislative committee respectfully submits the above recommendations for consideration by the executive committee and the association.

Respectfully submitted,
BEN H. DEAN, *Chairman*

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Legislative Subcommittee

A legislative subcommittee was appointed by President Zontine to consider legislative measures to curb the practice of pregnancy diagnosis by the laity.

The inception of the committee was brought about by an Opinion ruling No. 53-240, November 9, 1953, of the Attorney General, that the manual examination of cattle for a fee to determine pregnancy where neither drugs nor instruments are used does not constitute the practice of veterinary medicine. Hence, in order to clarify the veterinary practice act relating to the specific subject, specific legislation had to be enacted and incorporated into the present Veterinary Practice Act.

The initial meeting of the subcommittee was held with members of the Board of Examiners (Drs. Ball and Cooke), the Legislative Committee of the CSVMA, Dr. Jasper, Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, and Mr. Charles S. Travers. After a comprehensive discussion concerning the problem, the fifteen members present unanimously adopted the following addition to the Veterinary Practice Act.

Section 4826.1 "Performs any procedure for the diagnosis of pregnancy, sterility and/or infertility."

Committee members were assigned to confer with the various allied livestock associations to seek their cooperation.

To this end, a joint meeting was called with the Dairy Department of the California Farm Bureau Federation in Berkeley on December 27, 1954. Prior to this meeting the committee met with the Legislative Committee of the Farm Bureau at their annual meeting in Long Beach to introduce the proposed legislation. At both meetings our proposal met with approval.

However, at a later date, due to the pressure forthcoming from certain artificial insemination groups, the CFB, although they were in accord with the thinking of the veterinary profession, insisted that a rider be inserted to clarify the meaning of the pro-

posed amendment. Their objective argument was that an inseminator could not express an opinion that a particular animal that was being inseminated was pregnant without violating the proposed law.

Members of your subcommittee were in disagreement with this broadscoped interpretation and consequently sought legal advice. Your committee conceded only after the State Legislative Council and a Deputy Attorney General expressed the same opinion as the attorneys for the Farm Bureau.

The California Laboratory Technician's Association were opposing the proposed bill because the word "animal" therein would prevent laboratories from performing the A-Z or similar test to determine pregnancy.

In final form, Assemblyman Patrick D. McGee of Van Nuys amended his original bill to read as follows:

Section 4826. (d) "Performs any manual procedure for the diagnosis of pregnancy, sterility, or infertility upon livestock."

The rider clause reads as follows:

Section 4827. (e) "Making any determination as to the status of pregnancy, sterility, or infertility upon livestock at the time an animal is being inseminated, providing no direct charge is made for such determination."

Upon the insistence of your committee the words "providing no direct charge is made for such determination" were added. The rider clause did not meet with the approval of the entire CSVMA subcommittee, but without it, the proposed legislation would have met with organized opposition.

A comprehensive factual letter explained and oriented each member of both committees (Assembly, Public Health, Senate, Business and Professions) on the proposed legislation. Members of your subcommittee were present at each hearing.

The bill passed the Assembly.

The "back of the scene" accomplishments of Supervisor Roger W. Jessup of Los Angeles were just too obvious to be unnoticed. The entire Los Angeles County council's office assisted in the lobbying in Sacramento. This committee extends their gratitude and appreciation to Supervisor Jessup.

We are indebted to the California Farm Bureau, particularly Mr. Russell Richard and Mr. Ned Clinton. Many influential dairymen have actively supported this bill. We thank them all.

Foremost, and the most active and influential member of our committee we thank for his untiring, unselfish efforts and deserves a standing vote of appreciation, Dr. Vince Jessup. And our good secretary was on the job every moment of the time.

C. H. OZANIAN, *Subchairman*

Humane Organizations Committee

This committee has existed in the California State Veterinary Medical Association for a few years, during which time its functions have been rather modest. That might indicate lack of need and it might indicate that the problems or ideas were simply not uncovered.

President William J. Zontine of our association is of the opinion, and the committee agrees, that there could be much good accomplished by such a group if we only knew what, when, where and how.

At President Zontine's suggestion, the chairman has sent individual letters of invitation to all the humane organizations within the state of California, asking for their ideas and also for any problems which might be disturbing them.

The veterinarians in the state of California may have problems concerning the humane societies—if so, such matters should be sent to the committee in order that the matter may be thoroughly studied and handled in a manner which will be of benefit to the veterinary profession, our Association, the humane organizations and certainly the animals of our great state.

It is entirely possible and very probable that members of our profession have definite ideas about what projects, associations, or contacts should be developed or carried on by and between the humane organizations and the California State Veterinary Medical Association.

Let's gather in all the opinions and suggestions so that the committee can give a real working report of progress to your association at the end of the year. It is your association. It is also ours. Let's cooperate to the best of our abilities.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. YOUNG, *Chairman*
S. T. MICHAEL
DONALD E. BARR
MAX HARRY
M. J. SMITH
J. M. WILLETS

President McCapes on TV

President A. M. McCapes recently appeared on KVEC-TV, Channel 6, San Luis Obispo, giving a short report on the Monterey Convention.

Incidentally, excellent press notices were received on the Convention in newspapers throughout the state. The Monterey Peninsula Herald, in particular, gave our meeting fine coverage.

The Diagnosis of Latent Bovine Brucellosis*

H. S. CAMERON, D.V.M., M.S., Ph.D.

School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis

By latent brucellosis is meant the presence of virulent *Brucella* infection in the apparently normal vaccinated or unvaccinated cow in a herd where there is no evidence of the disease as demonstrated by epidemic abortion. As all of you are aware, epidemic abortion from *Brucella abortus* is no longer a major problem in cattle. This is due chiefly to the widespread use of calfhood vaccination. In fact, were we to consider brucellosis only in terms of dairy cattle, we would consider the disease as being satisfactorily controlled. Since, however, other species are involved, the cow carrying a blood titer that may or may not be from vaccination becomes a problem with respect to dissemination of *Brucella* to other species, particularly man. It is important, therefore, that we differentiate the vaccination titer from that caused by virulent infection. We have approached this problem with the knowledge that virulent *Brucella* tend to localize in the mammary gland while the vaccine strain fails to do so. Localization may also occur elsewhere but the presence of virulent *Brucella* in the udder is the most important phase of brucellosis which the dairyman must meet today.

During the past two years considerable emphasis has been placed on eradication rather than merely control of brucellosis in cattle. This has been stimulated chiefly by local milk ordinances and the appropriation of funds by congress to aid in the program. It is our belief that eradication of brucellosis can come closer to becoming an accomplished fact than can eradication of tuberculosis. First, because in the former, vaccination confers a resistance, and secondly a multiplicity of tests that can be repeated at will are available. In order to accomplish the objective, recent research has been devoted to methods of detecting latent brucellosis. The purpose of this paper is not only to discuss these methods but also to emphasize to a group of practicing veterinarians the expanded nationwide brucellosis program and the role that such a group will play in carrying out the objective. The latter will be the subject of a symposium at the AVMA meeting in August.

The Agricultural Research Service cooperates with the individual states under one or more of the following procedures:

A. Testing of cattle with or without calfhood vaccination, permanent identification, and prompt disposal of reactors for slaughter.

B. Calfhood vaccination, testing of cattle with permanent identification, and temporary retention of reactors pending their disposal.

C. Calfhood vaccination without testing of any part of the herd.

California, as you know, operates under plan C. There is some indication, however, that the plan may be modified to permit official herd or area certification. This would entail a certain amount of milk and blood testing. It is possible, therefore, that the contract veterinarians in addition to vaccinating calves, may also be called upon to undertake additional duties as the program develops. In most states where certification programs are operating, it is the practicing veterinarian who carries the responsibility for the success of the program in the field.

One of the important results accruing from research of the past years has been the modification of the interpretation of the blood test in vaccinated animals. Prior to the modification, all animals with a titer of 1:100 were considered reactors. With the new interpretation, vaccinated animals will not be considered reactors unless they show a titer complete at 1:200. When we made our original report on the relationship of blood titer to udder infection, the data included over 4,000 animals in 70 herds. Data have now been compiled on over 11,000 dairy cattle in 135 herds. Under the old interpretation of the blood titer, 7 per cent of these animals would be considered infected; under the new interpretation, this number would be reduced to 4.3 per cent. In this same group of 11,000 cows we found 2.5 per cent were shedding virulent *Brucella* in the milk as determined by guinea pig inoculation. When we consider that some cows may shed the organism intermittently, and that the technique of guinea pig inoculation, although the best we have, has limitations, the figures 4.3 and 2.5 are close. On a herd basis, 17 per cent of the herds tested were clean under the old interpretation compared to 34 per cent under the new. When we compare the high percentage of infected herds with the low percentage of individual infection, it becomes apparent that the percentage of infection in many herds was extremely low. It is our opinion that latent infection can be diagnosed by blood testing if the interpretation is made on a basis of a herd test, and not on the individual animal. It has been our experience that if virulent infection exists in a herd there will be animals in the herd showing blood titers greater than 1:200. In our survey of 135 herds, only one animal was encountered shedding virulent *Brucella* in the milk when the maximum blood titer in the herd was 1:200; this particular animal reacted at 1:100. It would appear, therefore, that we would be justified in con-

*Presented at the CSVMA Convention, Monterey, June 20-22, 1955.

sidering a herd free from brucellosis if the maximum blood titer in the herd was 1:200.

Brucellosis is no longer an explosive disease in a vaccinated herd. We have encountered herds in the survey containing a few cows shedding virulent *Brucella* in the milk yet the infection did not spread throughout the herd. One herd in particular had only one shedding cow in the milking string for a year and yet there was no evidence of spread. In another herd four such cows did not transmit infection. The temporary retention of reactors is therefore a calculated risk that is justified.

Costly and time-consuming blood testing has been detrimental to the eradication program. The development and recognition of the milk ring test has proven highly beneficial as a screening test in areas where an eradication program is under way. In herd certification, under the plan recommended by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and approved by the Agricultural Research Service, Animal Disease Eradication Branch, three negative herd ring tests followed by a single blood test are necessary for certification. On the other hand, the milk ring test on individual animals requires modification before it can be adopted for official use. Several factors such as abnormal milk, milk from fresh cows and drying off cows may produce false positives. There is evidence suggesting that a dilution technique may overcome this difficulty. At the School of Veterinary Medicine we have conducted investigations on the use of milk testing for the diagnosis of latent brucellosis. These tests are a modification of the milk ring test and a whey plate test for the detection of agglutinins in the milk. In conducting the investigations we blood tested a herd, and if convenient milk from the entire herd was ring and whey tested concurrently. Since we know that virulent *Brucella* will localize in the mammary gland, it was assumed that there may be a concentration of antibodies in the gland. Milk was at least obtained from all cows with a titer of 1:100 or over and in addition to the serologic tests was injected into guinea pigs. Data are not yet complete but we have yet to find cows shedding *Brucella* from the udder when the modified milk ring test or when the whey plate test are negative. It is hoped from this work that blood testing can be minimized and only be necessary on dry cows, and as a confirmatory test on milk positives. There is little doubt that if virulent organisms are in the udder they can be detected by serologic milk tests. Positives may be false and must be confirmed by blood test. If both are positive, the animal is carrying virulent infection. Conceivably, therefore, the program to eradicate brucellosis could be patterned as follows:

1. Milk ring test the herd; if negative, the herd may be assumed clean.
2. If positive (a) blood test the herd or

JULY-AUGUST, 1955

✦ BOOK REVIEW ✦

Diseases Transmitted From Animals to Man

This Fourth Edition of "Diseases Transmitted From Animals to Man" has been improved considerably by grouping related subjects and adding seven new chapters. Twenty-four authors have contributed to this excellent reference and text book. The latest available information on the zoonoses is contained in this book.

The book includes the etiology, pathology, incidence, control and transmissibility of the zoonoses. The material is presented in a manner that is easy and interesting to read, yet detailed.

The text is well illustrated with graphs, charts and photographs. The photographs of gross microscopic pathology are excellent, but the photographs showing clinical symptoms should be enhanced.

The book is well printed on a good grade paper. Numerous references are listed by each contributing author.

This excellent book should be a "must" for veterinary students, veterinarians, physicians and public health officials. Reviewed by—Wm. E. Jennings and A. L. Hogge, Jr.,

*By Thomas G. Hull, Ph.D. 717 pages, illustrated. Charles C. Thomas Publishing Company, Springfield, Illinois. Fourth edition, 1955; price \$12.

Dr. Zontine Made Honorary Member, Future Farmers

Past-President Dr. William J. Zontine, of Lancaster, was named an honorary member of Antelope Valley Chapter, Future Farmers of America, at the annual FFA Parent and Son Banquet held recently.

Dr. Zontine was the Future Farmer's 1955 choice to join the chapter's honorary membership roll. Each year the chapter honors a local citizen who has been of great help and service to the FFA program.

Georgina M. McKay Passes Away

Miss Georgina M. McKay, sister of Dr. Kenneth G. McKay, University of California, Davis, passed away June 14, in Sacramento. Miss McKay was a medical technician at the Yolo General Hospital, and was a graduate of Washington State College.

(b) milk test groups, or individuals and follow with blood test on milk positives.

With respect to beef cattle, where transmission to another host is not involved, vaccination alone will be sufficient to control the disease and blood testing only necessary when required by local ordinances.

Women's Auxiliary Convention Report

The Monterey convention is now a happy memory. All who attended have vivid recollections of picturesque mountains reaching out to meet the white sands of the seashore, interesting shopping places in Carmel, a fisherman's wharf in a historical setting and a lovely luncheon by the seashore. We also remember the gracious hospitality of our hostesses, Mrs. E. J. Mahler and Mrs. Don Caswell, and wish to thank them and the local committee for their fine spirit of friendliness and cooperation.

With added projects and a growing State Auxiliary many changes to the constitution and the by-laws were proposed and adopted by the members in attendance. Two new offices were created to work on the executive committee. An Emergency Loan Fund available to Junior and Senior Veterinary Students at Davis was proposed and adopted. To facilitate the projects of the Auxiliary it was voted to have business meetings semi-annually.

The luncheon at the Del Monte Lodge was a great success, with 111 attending. Favors for this occasion were lovely sewing kits donated by Mr. Charles S. Travers, Executive Secretary of the CSVMA.

The following officers were elected to serve for the 1955-56 term:

Mrs. Charles Irvin, president. Dr and Mrs. Irvin have their home at 404 E. Central Ave. in Redlands with a family of two boys and a girl. Mrs. Irvin has served on the executive committee for two years and her hobbies are music and rock collecting.

Mrs. R. E. Duckworth, president-elect. Mrs. Duckworth resides in Berkeley and has served as President of the East Bay Veterinary Auxiliary.

Mrs. Charles H. Ozanian, first vice president. Mrs. Ozanian has served as President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern California Veterinary Auxiliary, and as Parliamentarian to the California State Auxiliary.

Mrs. Harold Plocher, second vice president. Mrs. Plocher will be in charge of the Auxiliary's Student Loan Fund activities. Mrs. Plocher lives in Woodland and has been very active in the Student Wives Group having served as their president for two years.

Mrs. E. P. Bogart, membership secretary. Mrs. Bogart was a member of the convention committee in 1954 and has been President of the San Diego County Auxiliary the past year.

Mrs. Mark Lindsey, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Lindsey has her home in Santa Ana, where she has been most active in church work and the Kiwanettes.

The following appointments were made by the president: Parliamentarian, Mrs. Neel Bevins; Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. John C. O'Brien. Veterinarian's wives wishing to pay either National or State Auxiliary dues should remit them to Mrs. E. P. Bogart, P. O. Box 758, Vista, Calif. News of local Auxiliary activities should be sent to Mrs. Charles H. Ozanian, 10332 E. Artesia Blvd., Bellflower.

Woman's Auxiliary Serves Tea



Left to Right: Mesdames L. E. Piko, Charles E. Irvin, Jr., T. B. Eville, J. C. O'Brien and D. L. Caswell aided at afternoon tea at the Casa Munras Hotel.

Clinical Observations of Leptospirosis in Beef Cattle*

G. B. COLLINS, D.V.M.

Practitioner, Paso Robles, Calif.

The attempt herein will be to portray some personal observations of clinical manifestations of leptospirosis in beef cattle, with particular reference to symptomatology, post mortem gross pathology, and differential diagnosis.

The opportunities to observe the cases of leptospirosis referred to took place in southern Monterey and northern San Luis Obispo counties in 1953, 1954 and 1955. Clinical diagnoses of the disease were made prior to 1953, but since that time no diagnosis has been made without benefit of laboratory confirmation.

Although written evidence of the increasing incidence of leptospirosis, as caused by *L. pomona*, is taking up more and more space in our current literature, no approach to a comprehensive classification of the many clinical phases of the disease has yet been offered. As we know, the symptoms are as variable as they are confusing, and perhaps a more tangible effort might be to arrange the symptoms and gross pathology in the terms that describe many of the contagious and infectious diseases with which we have been long familiar.

It seems feasible, then, to classify leptospirosis in the old time-honored heads of peracute, subacute, acute, and chronic cases.

No symptoms have ever been observed by me in local cases of peracute leptospirosis. The animal is seemingly well one day and is dead the next, having died with no visible signs of struggle.

Post mortem changes include those of anemia, slight yellowish discoloration of the omental fat and subcutaneous tissues, and some petechiae of the epicardium. The urine may or may not have a tinge of hemoglobin, but in most cases the urine is so clear as to be undiscernible from plain water.

It would be difficult to differentiate between subacute and acute leptospirosis through my personal observations; these two classifications will be considered collectively. Lachrimation and a serous to mucoid nasal discharge may be present. Anemia, and/or yellow-tinged white parts and visible mucous membranes are obvious in many cases. Dyspnea and pulmonary rales may confuse the picture. Constipation with bloody or mucous-coated feces have been seen. Hemoglobinuria and polyuria can occur concurrently or singularly. Temperatures as high as 109° are not uncommon. Nervous symptoms¹ have been described, such as twitching of the cervical and facial muscles, circling, and amblyopia.

Gross pathology on post mortem examination can be as varied in acute leptospirosis as are the symptoms. Hemoglobinuria may or may not be shown. Anemia is nearly a constant feature, as is a yellow discoloration of many of the abdominal organs and subcutaneous tissues. At this point it is well to refer to Mathews² who points out that the leptospirosis cadaver does not display a true icterus, as a true icterus is one which does not affect skeletal muscle tendons. Primary observation of the liver may not bring to light any pathological changes, but after the liver has been exposed for 15 to 20 minutes, further scrutiny will reveal a rust-colored appearance which typifies many cases of anaplasmosis. In many cases which have died in 24 to 36 hours after the onset of symptoms, petechiae are found on the epicardium. Kidney lesions might be absent, or, when present, reveal a mottled appearance or petechiae. On one occasion, the peri-renal fat was hemorrhagic.

Chronic leptospirosis may be responsible for many of the unaccounted-for abortions, along with the sequelae that tend to complicate many such abortions. These abortions may take place any time after the third or fourth month of pregnancy. Retained placentae and a very serious septic metritis often follow. In range as well as feedlot cattle, a certain number of "poor doers" is often the complaint of the owner. Investigation, clinically, will often divulge nothing more striking than rough hair coats, general unthriftiness, serous nasal discharges, and lachrimation. However, temperatures taken in some of these patients may reach as high as 107°. In one lot of some 400 heifers that had been on feed for 180 days, most individuals had not reached the state of fleshing that others had in 90 to 100 days.

Many chronic cases of leptospirosis die of the complications of pneumonia, septic metritis, or nephritis, and lesions depicting these entities may serve to confuse the clinician. Here, again, anemia and yellow discoloration of the omentum, abdominal viscera, and subcutaneous tissues may be marked. One interesting subject sacrificed for autopsy presented, along with severe emaciation, kidneys fully the size of basketballs, around which, in the peri-renal areas, were large abscesses filled with huge volumes of pus. In many cases where there may be no demonstration, grossly, of nephritis, the ureters and bladder contain mucoid or purulent material. In the lot of 400 heifers mentioned above, all were slaughtered; at least 80 per cent of the kidneys were condemned on post-mortem inspection, yet no other lesions in the carcasses could be seen.

*Presented at the CSVMA Convention, Monterey, June 20-22, 1955.

¹"Leptospirosis, a Case Report," Andreas, L. E., *Vet. Med.*, XLIX:8; Aug., 1954.

²Personal Communication, Mathews, F. P.

In differential diagnosis, consideration should be given the many known causes of bovine abortions and pneumonias. Forage and chemical poisons should be eliminated. Malnutrition, parasitism, and the diseases caused by the *Clostridia*² must be regarded. Anaplasmosis is very similar in many respects to leptospirosis, and it has become sound reasoning that neither of these diseases should be diagnosed without laboratory aid at this time. The most that can be said in the consideration of differential diagnosis is that there is no symptom that can be termed pathognomonic.

Regarding therapy, some practitioners report streptomycin to be the agent of choice; however, I believe I have gained more satisfaction through the use of terramycin. At this time there is no specific drug or chemotherapeutic agent or antibiotic.

Much is yet to be learned of the epidemiology, control, and therapy of this most fascinating disease.

We have been presented with a commercial bacterin, about which we will know more before too long.

Grateful acknowledgment is sincerely extended to the laboratories and consultation of the State Division of Animal Industry and to the Veterinary Staff of the University of California.

²Personal Communication, Tietse, A. L.

"It Pays to Be Friendly"

Back in 1940, Dr. Charles H. Reid of Hollywood befriended two young men. He wrote letters recommending them to the Veterinary Corps of the Armed Forces. The young men were accepted.

Just recently he heard from them. They are still together on a farm near Lexington, Kentucky. Through a mutual friend they learned Dr. Reid's address and wrote him, apologizing for the long delay and thanking him for his efforts fifteen years ago.

Service in the V.C. did them a world of good, they explained, and they had never forgotten Dr. Reid's kindness.

Moral: a helping hand; a little friendliness, is always appreciated.

**American Veterinary
Medical Association
92nd Annual Convention
MINNEAPOLIS
August 15-18**

Pitman-Moore President Heads American Pharmaceutical Assn.

Kenneth F. Valentine, president of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, drug firm and division of Allied Laboratories, Inc., was recently installed as president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.



KENNETH F. VALENTINE

cently installed as president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Valentine served as central section vice president two years ago.

The new APMA president joined Pitman - Moore Company as a medical service

representative in 1932, and in 1945, following three years with the U. S. Air Force, was made assistant to the president. In 1946, he became executive vice president, and in 1947 was named president.

Pet Booklet Available

"Protect Your Pet," a booklet designed to aid veterinarians in educating clients on the importance of a vaccination schedule to protect dogs and cats from disease, is now available together with an attractive wrought iron rack, especially designed for dispensing the booklets in waiting rooms, from Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company.

Written in simple, easy to understand language for pet owners, the booklet contains the latest information on distemper, infectious hepatitis, leptospirosis, rabies and feline distemper; and tells how these diseases can be recognized and prevented by means of a comprehensive immunization program.

Copies of the booklet are available from local Lederle veterinary representatives or from the Veterinary Department, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, New York.

"Consult Your Veterinarian"

Business cards of the Ken-L-Products Division, The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, bear this inscription on the reverse side: "Consult Your Veterinarian If You Have Any Doubt About Your Dog's Health."

Thousands of these cards are used throughout the country by this concern's representatives, and the message must surely aid the entire veterinary profession. Our appreciation goes to the Quaker Oats people for their efforts in our behalf.

Bureau of Livestock Disease Control

H. P. BONNIKSON, D.V.M.

Evaluation of the Brucellosis Control Program

A mobile trailer laboratory was provided to California during April, 1955, by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, United States Agricultural Research Service, Washington, D. C., under the federal brucellosis expansion program. This trailer laboratory is being used to conduct a survey to evaluate, by means of the milk ring test (ABR Test) the progress made by the calf vaccination program in the control of brucellosis. The official calf vaccination program has been in effect since January 2, 1948.

The mobile trailer was first taken to a creamery in Merced County where the survey began. It was next moved to Del Norte County and then to Humboldt County. It is planned to survey the northern counties and then work down the state. However, before a ring test survey is conducted in any county, veterinary practitioners, dairymen and those associated with the dairy industry in that county will be consulted and conferred with.

Testing will be confined to a herd basis. With the exception of some assistance given to the University of California, School of Veterinary Medicine, in research projects in certain districts, no blood tests of individual cattle will be made for the time being.

Leptospirosis Cases Increasing

The number of cases of leptospirosis reported to the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control is increasing. During the first four months of 1955 there were 44 reports of cattle affected, two of horses, and six of swine in comparison with only 18 reports of cattle and one of swine affected during the same period of 1954. The largest increase occurred in the San Joaquin Valley. The method of diagnosis of leptospirosis has been enhanced through the use of an agglutination test which is now being employed at the State Pathology Laboratories and may account for the increase in reports. Whether there is actually an increase in the incidence of the disease or whether practicing veterinarians are more alert to the infection which may have been existing, is a question yet unanswered.

New Lancaster Laboratory

The new Poultry Pathology Laboratory located at Lancaster, Los Angeles County, was dedicated on April 2, 1955, and is now serving the public. A veterinary pathologist has been placed in charge and is assisted by a staff of workers. The diagnostic service at this laboratory is limited, however, to poultry diseases and is designed to fill an increasing need of such service in the Antelope Valley.

Livestock Diseases Reported

H. P. BONNIKSON, D.V.M.

Tabulation of Diseases Reported to the State Bureau of Livestock Disease Control During the Period January to April, Inclusive, 1955.

	January-April Incl. 1955		
	North	Central	South
Actinomycesis			2
Acute upper respiratory disease, cattle			6
Anaplasmosis	16	11	10
Anthrax	1		
Blackleg			
Bluetongue of sheep			
Bovine bacillary hemoglobinuria	7	1	
Chorioptic scab, sheep		1	
cattle	1		
Coccidiosis, cattle	4	3	
sheep	3	1	
Contagious ecthyma, sheep			
Cysticercus bovis	31	18	58
Encephalitis, bovine		1	1
Equine encephalomyelitis	1		1
Equine infectious anemia			
Equine virus abortion	1		3
Hypoplasia, lambs	2	1	
Hog cholera	1	6	
Infectious atrophic rhinitis	1	3	3
Johnes' disease	5		
Leptospirosis cattle	8	28	8
horses	1	1	
swine	1	4	1
Listeriosis, cattle	1	1	
Malignant edema	6	2	
Malignant catarrhal fever		1	1
Mucosal disease			
Mycotic stomatitis		1	1
Neerotic rhinitis and tracheitis, cattle		2	1
Paratyphoid cattle		2	
sheep			1
swine		1	
Psoroptic scab, cattle			
Rabies, bovine	2		
Sarcoptic scab, swine	2	1	
Swine erysipelas	1	5	
Vesicular exanthema	1	7	2
Virus diarrhea, cattle			
Vibrio fetus cattle	1		1
sheep	2		

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, CLASS OF 1955



Baylis, Wilson R.



Berry, Lawrence J.



Bloom, Reginald M.



Bond, Howard E.



D. E. Joppe, Dean



Brennan, Robert M.



Burt-Graham, Ralph R.



Carlson, Newton T.



Cook, Kenneth T.



Costantino, Henry G.



Crockett, Ray R.



Doring, Jack A.



Dwight, Russell E.



Erickson, John M.



Farnes, Jack



Fooka, Frederick S.



Garton, Ted G.



Greig, Henry C.



Hayden, Keith L.



Held, Joe R.



Hollister, John T.



Kester, Arlan F.



Knapp, Alan J.



Lee, Robert M.



Marasco, Valentino J.



Marzulli, Donald E.



Masterson, Ray E.



Murphy, James T.



Noffs, Robert H.



Nelson, Charles B.



Oja, Harry



Olsen, Robert D.



Paul, Glen



Reed, Albert W.



Roberts, Edward L.



Round-Horst, Reynold



Rushworth, William E.



Shanon, Mervyn B.



Smith, Edward M.



Smith, Ralph A.



Shortman, Thomas R.



Thomas, Gordon H.



Vance, Douglas J.



Wetmore, Wilton B.



Wharton, John



Wickham, Robert W.



Wood, Jackson D.



Woolf, Robert L.



York, Ben, Jr.



Young, John

A Profile of the Class of 1955, Davis

DONALD E. JASPER, D.V.M., Ph. D.

Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis

There is always an interest in every graduating class, its nature, its background, and its destiny. Being made up of component parts having independent motivations and will power, there is no such thing as a characterization which will apply to all members or even to any one individual. A composite picture does, however, give some idea of professional trends.

By pre-war standards the 1955 graduates are still very mature. Varying between extremes of 23 and 38 years of age, the class average age is between 28 and 29. Of the 49 students graduating, 30 are veterans and 33 are married. On the average, the married men have 1.7 children each.

In keeping with the maturity of the class the years of training are also relatively high. Although eight are graduating with the minimum six years of college, all others have more, up to 10 years of college training. The average for the class is a very respectable 7.5 years.

The class of 1955 is an all male class. All were residents of California when admitted although a number had other residences in previous years. An international flavor was provided by one former resident of the Netherlands, another from Estonia, and a third with considerable experience among Russians and Chinese.

A strong preference for California is indicated by the definite intentions of 36 to remain in California. Two have accepted positions in Oregon, and one will go to Georgia for his first station on a United States Public Health Service appointment. The remaining have a preference for California, but are still undecided, largely because of military obligations.

Practice, as expected, holds the greatest attraction for the graduates. Twenty-nine of them have arranged to work with an established practitioner for a time. Of these 16 will be working with small animal men and 13 will be in the category of general practice. Most of the latter have small animal hospital facilities and conduct a mixed practice. Opportunities for employment in a strictly large animal practice have been very limited. Six plan to establish a practice on their own, four in general practice and two in the small animal field.

Immediate plans call for 17 in general practice, 18 in small animal practice, four in the armed services, two in graduate school, one in the U.S.P.H. Service, one in research, and six undecided. The trend away from general practice toward small animals is due in part to the desire for some post-graduate practice experience and the much greater oppor-

tunities for employment in hospitals. In general, it is more difficult to get established in a large animal practice unless one is prepared to launch an independent practice.

If opportunities for employment are any criterion, there is still no overcrowding of veterinarians in California as a whole. Probably most of the more desirable positions called to the attention of the class were filled. A large number of vacancies were not filled and some of them must have had excellent possibilities.

All and all, we in the School of Veterinary Medicine are confident that the Class of 1955 is well trained, well motivated, and instilled with the high principles of veterinary ethics which will make them successful and worthy members of our profession. We count upon you for aid in the inevitable polishing which must always come after joining their peers in professional activity.

All forty-nine of the graduates joined the CSVMA.

Exhibitors' Luncheon

Charles S. Travers hosted forty exhibitors' representatives at Monterey's Spindrift Cafe, Wednesday, June 22.

The group unanimously complimented Secretary Travers for his excellent handling of the exhibit space in the main pavilion at the Monterey County Fairgrounds. All indicated that their firms would again be represented next June in Los Angeles.

Although many veterinarians stopped at the display booths, it was suggested by several exhibitors that more short recesses be included between the sessions in order that the veterinarians might have a better opportunity to chat with the exhibitors.

For many of the exhibitors the annual June meeting presents a good opportunity to talk with veterinarians from all over the state.

Uniformity of exhibit booths was discussed. Dr. H. C. Burns was of the opinion that each exhibitor should do his own decorating, which would give more variety and better eye-appeal.

President A. M. McCapes welcomed the exhibitors, then excused himself to attend another luncheon.

CSVMA Barbecue

A delicious Barbecue was held at the Hunt Club on the Monterey Fairgrounds on Wednesday, June 22. Dr. Ralph Weston, who was a dynamo of energy for the Monterey committee, arranged the affair. One hundred and forty-two barbecues were served in the secluded patio.

Marilyn Slater-Richard McCapes Engagement

The engagement of Miss Marilyn Slater of Clarksburg and Richard McCapes of San Luis Obispo has been announced by the bride-to-be's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colby Slater.

Richard is the son of CSVMA President Dr. and Mrs. A. M. McCapes. He is a graduate of San Luis Obispo senior high school and a life member of the California Scholarship federation. He attended the University of Santa Clara before transferring to Davis to continue his pre-veterinary work. A sophomore at the School of Veterinary Medicine, Richard is a member of Sigma Nu, Alpha Zeta and Blue Key.

Miss Slater is a June graduate of the University of California at Davis, college of letters and science, where she has been very active in school affairs.



Executive Secretary Travers Receives Association Commendation

Resolution passed at the Business Meeting of the California State Veterinary Medical Association, Monterey, California, June 20, 1955.

MR. CHARLES S. TRAVERS has served as Executive Secretary of the California State Veterinary Medical Association since 1947 and this Association in Annual Convention, Twentieth of June, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Five (20 June, 1955), desires to express its deep appreciation and gratitude for the exceptional service he has rendered.

The program pioneered by this Association and carried out largely through his efforts has attracted National attention. The California Veterinarian has been a marked success and is recognized as one of the outstanding State Association Journals.

Through his efforts the Association has prospered financially and has rendered a high type of service to its members.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Association go on record commending Mr. Charles S. Travers, Executive Secretary, for his excellent service, and looks forward to many more years of mutually acceptable and pleasant relations.

W. J. ZONTINE

President, California State Veterinary Medical Association.

Local Associations Luncheon

Members from Local Associations held a luncheon at the Spindrift Cafe, in Monterey, June 21.

Secretary Travers urged the secretaries of local groups to send in news and happenings in their areas for use in THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

Also under discussion at the luncheon was the proposed CSVMA exhibit at several of the annual fairs held in the state, and methods of raising funds among the local associations for this purpose. The Pet Health Plan also came under scrutiny, with the decision that veterinarians should stand together in combating the plan.

It was generally agreed that officers of the local associations should be members of the CSVMA. Each group was also asked to send in the name of one veterinarian whom they would like to have on the Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine.

Those attending the meeting were: W. J. Zontine, Lancaster; A. M. McCapes, Mid-Coast; N. L. McBride, San Gabriel Valley VMA; D. E. Barr, Central California VMA; H. C. Taylor, Southern California VMA.

George E. McDaniel, Sacramento Valley VMA; J. K. Perry, Peninsula VMA; R. S. Weston, Monterey Bay Area VMA; G. W. Eberhart and C. Edward Taylor, Bay Counties VMA; W. C. Kelly, T. J. Carleton and Robt. J. Harris, North San Joaquin VMA; H. H. Laskey, Orange Belt VMA; G. S. Jackson, Santa Barbara-Ventura VMA; R. A. Stiern, Kern County VMA.

C. B. Griffith, Northern California Assn. of Veterinarians; Norman T. Fried, S. F. VMA.

Mastitis Luncheon

Frank L. Pellissier presided over the Mastitis Luncheon held Monday, June 20, in the Spindrift Cafe, Monterey.

Mr. Pellissier outlined the purposes of the Mastitis Committee, and stated that from his own experiences as a dairyman, the very fine work of the group was invaluable to the dairy industry.

A general discussion on mastitis control followed.

The following attended the luncheon: C. H. Ozanian, F. P. Wilcox, R. V. Jessup, Arthur Boyd, J. E. Stuart, Gail Hawley, Philip Haims, Gaylord Cooke, Donald Jasper, W. J. Zontine, Charles Travers and Herb Warren.

Better liaison between the dairymen and veterinarians was stressed, and it was suggested that a leaflet on mastitis be prepared for the dairymen, similar to the folder on brucellosis. The Farm Bureau and other groups could distribute the folder. Secretary Travers suggested that more attention be paid to sanitation in relation to the mastitis program.

Report, Board of Examiners In Veterinary Medicine

The Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine has become aware of the growing interest of the members of the California State Veterinary Medical Association in the functions and activities of the Board, and at our last meeting it was decided to give a report at this meeting and continue it annually if the Association so desires.

Let me start my report by defining the Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine. If you have read your copy of the directory and report you will find on page 3, foreword, by the Secretary, Dr. G. K. Cooke, a very good explanation and further on page 7 excerpts from the Business and Professional Code, paragraphs 4800, 4801, 4902. The present members of the Board are Drs. R. G. Ball, G. K. Cooke, Wm. K. Riddell, Wm. J. Zontine, Eugene C. Jones. The functions of the Board are not only to examine candidates for license to practice, which is done twice annually, but to act as an enforcement body, with the aid of the investigator, to detect and prosecute illegal practitioners and to investigate complaints of malpractice and unethical conduct by the legal practitioners.

Remuneration

When in session the members of the Board are allowed rail or plane transportation to and from the location of the meeting. If a private car is used rail transportation is allowed. Expense allowance of \$7 per day for three meals, \$7 per day for hotel room and \$10 per day for attending meeting. This is with the exception of the secretary who is paid a salary of \$100 per month.

As quoted in section 4800, there is in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards a Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine. What is the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards and how is it connected with the Board? It is a group created by an act of Legislature consisting of a director, assistant director, auditor and assistants in various categories, whose functions are to act as guide in the mechanical functioning, such as handling of moneys, permanent records of licentiates and other Board matters for our own Board and some 26 other boards, viz: medical, dental, etc.

The Department of Administrative Procedure Act was created by the Legislature, consisting of eleven hearing officers and a chief of division, Mr. John G. Clarkson. The division has offices in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The function of the division is to preside at hearings and in our case to protect the public from depredations of unethical practitioners, protect the profession against itself, and enforce the law relating to the practice of veterinary medicine.

The Attorney General's office screens evidence, decides on the merits of a case from a

judicial standpoint and prepares all preliminary notices, accusations and briefs which are then referred to the department of administrative procedures for hearing. The investigator whose duties are to operate under the supervision of the members of the Board, most particularly the secretary, by investigating any reports of illegal practice by a licensed practitioner and to prosecute any violation by an unlicensed person; to gather evidence and cooperate with local district attorneys and police courts. If the offender is a licensed veterinarian no action is taken until the Board is consulted and if the matter is a violation the Department of Administrative Procedures is allowed to take judicial action. Their decision can be accepted, reduced or refused by the Board, but it cannot be increased. Mr. Sims, who was our former investigator, resigned last May and another investigator is now on probation.

Finances

Our annual budget is \$16,000. The largest single item is the salary of the investigator and his automobile operation. Salary, \$5,496; auto operation, \$756; traveling expenses \$1,200; secretary's salary, \$1,200. Previously a new car was purchased every three years, roughly \$1,100. Publishing directory, \$800, mailing directory, \$60.

We were much pleased to get a communication of praise from Mr. Fred Taylor, assistant Director of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards.

As most of you know we have discarded our old method of written examinations and adapted a multiple choice method, as well as a practical examination which seems more of an accurate yard stick to measure the ability of a candidate to practice in California. Dr. John Hardenbergh, executive secretary of the AVMA, seems to be pleased with our methods from his letter to Dr. Cooke.

The Board is no stronger than the support it gets from the profession and I earnestly ask every one of you to remember that it is through your efforts and your cooperation that the Board can operate efficiently.

EUGENE C. JONES, President
Presented by G. K. Cooke, Secretary

Dr. Charles H. Reid Recovering

Dr. Charles H. Reid, stricken with appendicitis on July 12 and rushed to the hospital, is now back home recuperating. The harrowing experience has not robbed the well-liked veterinarian of his cheerfulness as your assistant editor found when he phoned Charlie the day he returned from the hospital.

Well wishes from his many friends would be appreciated. Address: Box 735, Hollywood.

License fee for the Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine will be reduced from \$10 to \$7.50 to become effective as of July 1, 1956.

Veterinarians, Beware!

A young man recently called on a Ventura County veterinarian, told him he was a friend of another Southern California veterinarian, and asked the loan of \$30.

His truck had broken down and he was short of cash. He promised to return the next day to repay the money. When he failed to do so, the Ventura County practitioner called the other veterinarian, only to learn that the man was unknown.

His description follows: Age, about 25; 5 feet 10 inches tall; dark complexion; wavy hair; friendly talker with a knowledge of veterinary medicine; weight about 180 pounds.

Another recent case: A San Diego grocer made inquiries about a Dr. F. Joseph Silva, who gave his address as 3903 Oceanfront. This man was passing out worthless checks, and he shows a notarized certificate by a Veterinary Association in Los Angeles.

All veterinarians are warned to be on the lookout for these men, and to notify the police should they contact you.

First Radiology Course Sponsored By New Jersey Veterinary Group

What is believed to be the first veterinary radiology short course sponsored by a practicing veterinary group was given by the Northern New Jersey Veterinary Association at Englewood, N. J., May 2-4. Arranged by Drs. Edward Baker, Seymour Lustig, Norman G. Simels, and Robert R. Shomer, all of New Jersey, the course was conducted by Dr. Frank G. Fielder of Philadelphia, Pa.

Sessions of the three-day course were devoted to a practical study and demonstration of various radiographic techniques employed in X-ray diagnosis of animal pathology. These included, among others, film readings and interpretations, the use of fluoroscopy, and special procedures and the use of X-ray diagnostic contrast media. Advantages of practical application of these techniques in everyday veterinary practice were stressed.

Companies giving technical assistance to the success of the course included Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester N. Y.; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; General Electric Co. and Picker X-Ray Corporation, New York, and Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Dr. Fielder, who has been professor of radiology at the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary School, is now joining the Veterinary Department of Schering Corporation.

Lt. (OVC 52) and Mrs. Arthur E. Maude are happy to announce the birth of their second daughter, Carol Joyce, on May 16, 1955, at St. Alban's Naval Hospital, Long Island, New York.

LOCAL ASSOCIATION NEWS

Tulare County Veterinarians

The veterinarians of Tulare County have recently formed a new Local Association to be known as Tulare County Veterinarians. Members include those engaged in private practice, as well as those employed by the State or Federal government who reside in the county.

Meetings will be held on the second Thursday of each month.

A Constitution was drawn up and approved at a Legislative Meeting held May 26, and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Leo O. Henrich, Tulare; Vice-President, Dr. Robert Dove, Porterville, and Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. R. B. Barsaleau, Visalia.

• • •

Central California VMA

New officers of the Central California VMA are: President, Dr. Paul A. Carlson; Vice-President, Dr. Herbert Piper, and Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Wilfred Pimentel.

• • •

North San Joaquin Valley VMA

New officers of this Local Association are: President, Dr. Robert J. Harris; Vice-President, Dr. Ernest Makino, and Secretary Treasurer, Dr. Lyle A. Baker.

• • •

San Diego County VMA

Recently elected officers of the San Diego County VMA are: President, Dr. L. O. Foelschow; Vice-President, Dr. E. R. Quortrup; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. R. Rossoll. The association has 47 active members and meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month.

• • •

San Fernando Valley VMA

The San Fernando Valley VMA met Tuesday evening, July 12, to discuss the Pet Health Plan.

A committee was formed to contact kennels, dog clubs, etc., to furnish information on the pitfalls of PHP.

A press release headed "Statement vs. Facts" was read, and at a press conference the following day this material was released.

A resolution, patterned on the AVMA's resolution yet to be passed or disapproved at the Minneapolis convention, was passed. This would . . . "be considered a breach of ethical conduct on the part of any member of the AVMA to participate in any prepaid veterinary hospital and clinic plans . . . not approved by State or AVMA."

Attendance at this special meeting was 40.

Southern California VMA

A special meeting was held in the Clark Hotel, Los Angeles, Thursday evening, July 14. Approximately 150 attended.

The group voted to levy a \$25 assessment immediately to cope with the PHP in Southern California. Suggested plans call for the hiring of a secretary to handle press releases, notes on meetings, and other work necessary to keep the group acquainted with all developments.

It was voted that the SCVMA write the CSVMA asking for any assistance the latter can give.

Drs. McCapes, Zontine and Scott assured the Southern California association that the State Association would give all possible aid.

Mr. Travers reassured the group that the northern locals would assist.

On July 20th a regular meeting of the SCVMA was held at the San Fernando Valley Country Club. Golf in the afternoon was followed by a short business meeting, which was attended by many wives of the members.

Dr. H. C. Taylor was elected to fill the second vice-president's vacancy.

The committee which investigated the PHP during the past weeks was abolished, with a rising vote of thanks from the group.

Don Mahan, a resident of Fullerton, was named secretary-public relations representative of the association.

Mr. Travers' letter re PHP was read and its 9 points were well accepted for future guidance of the association.

Dean Donald Jasper, from Davis, was the evening's speaker. He outlined the operation of the Veterinary Medical School; how research funds are provided; and how the school is constantly working on more than 100 problems in veterinary medicine.

• • •

Bay Counties VMA


The Bay Counties Veterinary Medical Association held its regular meeting on July 12 at Veneto's Restaurant, San Francisco. Due to the absence of both president and vice-president, Dr. Emmet W. Paul, secretary, conducted the meeting. Forty-five members and guests were present.

The speaker was Dr. P. C. Kennedy, Pathology Dept., School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, who spoke on "Pathology of Common Infectious Diseases of the Dog."

Dr. Stowe reported on the Pet Health Plan. It was decided to wait and hear what the State Secretary had to report on the recent southern meetings, after which a special committee is to discuss PHP.

Dr. Fried gave a report on the part of the Monterey meeting pertaining to Dr. Zontine's request for funds for publicizing veterinarians.

Dr. Paul reported on the state meeting at Monterey.



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DIAGNOSIS

Skin scrapings positive for *Demodex folliculorum canis* and patient is debilitated with numerous pustular eruptions. Local treatment has proved inadequate.

TREATMENT

Nourish well by feeding p/d—three times a day totalling not less than 40 calories per pound body weight daily. Keep patient warm, comfortable and clean. Limit use of water on the skin.

RESULTS

In sixty to ninety days lesions heal, scabs peel, new hair appears, scratching stops. Body weight and energy increase. General appearance improves.

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Modern small animal hospital for sale in San Francisco Bay Area. Well established, busy practice with excellent reputation and pleasant clientele. Only hospital in fast growing community of 23,000—draws from 35,000. Attractive, well designed building with 12 rooms, 50 kennels, 21 outside runs. Excellent buy at \$40,000; \$10,000 cash required. Write Box A27, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

* * *

Mixed practice in northern Sacramento Valley, mainly dairy. Average gross last three years \$18,600. Four-room clinic on ½ acre, 66 ft. highway frontage. Will sell with or without large house on 1 acre adjoining. D. W. Lunt, D.V.M., Box 645, Corning.

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Veterinarian for relief work during vacation with possibilities of continued association if satisfactory both parties. Small animal hospital. Wayland & Hafen, 28 Monterey Road, Salinas, California.

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For Lease

Modern, fully equipped, going hospital in San Mateo with kennels for 75 animals. Available immediately. Box A28, THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

OUT-OF-STATE NEWS

The Central Arizona VMA at a recent meeting at the Stockyards Restaurant in Phoenix elected the following new committee members. Grievance, K. Lassen, T. Smith, M. Smith, W. Snodgrass; Public Relations, D. Miller, D. Fox, H. Hood; Legislation, D. Hott, R. McComb, S. Shapera; Large Animal, J. Fuller, J. Carney, D. Watt; Small Animal, F. Benton, J. Sharkey, R. Mitchell.

The need for more interest and concern on pending brucellosis legislation was discussed. The weekly television series of programs was reported on.

Host at the meeting was Dr. Ueckert. J. L. Hydrick, M.D., spoke on his experiences in Public Health in Peru.

At a June 14 meeting in Chandler, several speakers addressed the group — Dr. Keith Maddy, "Diagnosis and Treatment of Coccidioidomycosis of Dogs," and "Problems of Animal Disease Regulatory Work," by Dr. D. Miller and Dr. J. King.

THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

Dr. B. T. Simms to New Post

Dr. Bennett T. Simms, former chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, succeeds Dr. O. E. Reed on September 1 as director of livestock research for the Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A.

As chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry from 1945 to 1954, Dr. Simms was the leader of U. S. efforts, in cooperation with the government of Mexico, in successfully eradicating a serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, preventing its spread to the United States.

Dr. Simms is a past president of the AVMA; a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Agricultural Board of the National Research Council.



Dr. B. T. SIMMS

Scrapie Disease Reported

A suffolk ram in a flock near Thornton, San Joaquin County, has been ascertained by federal and state livestock disease authorities as being affected with scrapie disease, a serious disease of sheep brought into Canada from Europe.

In announcing the discovery of the diseased sheep, the California Department of Agriculture said that the ram was destroyed and the flock of 217 sheep quarantined to prevent spread of scrapie.

Department livestock disease officials will appraise the value of the flock in which the diseased ram was found and all the animals will be slaughtered and indemnities paid as provided in the state law.

Scrapie has not been discovered in California since August, 1952, when the first report of the disease in California was made. Thousands of exposed sheep were slaughtered before the disease was believed to have been eradicated.

Scrapie was also found in a number of other states in the past few years.

Idaho VMA Meeting

The Idaho Veterinary Medical Association held its annual meeting at Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho, June 23-25.

The meeting was addressed by the following: J. D. Wheat, R. L. Ott, M. K. Jarvis, F. F. Fischer, J. W. Bailey, A. H. Quin, and D. A. Jackson.

Nicholson Develops Plastic, Do-It-Yourself Small Animal Cage

Nicholson Manufacturing, Inc., has announced the development of a plasti-plated, do-it-yourself small animal cage which veterinarians can easily build.

Unlike ready-made cages of fiberglass, the new kennels are made of plywood to Nicholson specifications. Nicholson supplies pre-cut lumber, or complete plans so that veterinarians can buy the lumber locally.

After the simple plywood forms are constructed, joints are sealed with tape. Then *Plasti-Plate* liquid compounds furnished by Nicholson, are poured onto the cage surfaces. These harden within 45 minutes to a seamless, rock-hard, glass-like surface.

While the *Plasti-Plate* process was developed principally for cages, it has proved an excellent surface for operating and examination tables, bench and counter tops.

British and American Veterinary Officers Building Mutual Defense Information

Sharing scientific information concerning the defense of food and food producing animals against the effects of atomic warfare and the disposition of radio-contaminated food is being encouraged by Army veterinary officers of Great Britain and the United States, according to Brig. Gen. Elmer W. Young, Chief of this country's Army Veterinary Corps.

The latest exchange of such data was through the lectures presented a few weeks ago at the Atomic Research Establishment at Harwell, near Oxford University, in England, by Col. John H. Rust, U. S. Army veterinary officer presently assigned to research duty at the University of Chicago.

Colonel Rust addressed the two-day course for Agricultural Reconnaissance Officers at Harwell on the problem of fallout and fission metabolism in large domestic animals and on the second day, spoke on the pathological physiology of total body irradiation in large domestic animals.

Harwell is conducted by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and will soon have a research building, now under construction, specifically for the study of fallout in agriculture. This is located five miles away at Compton, Berks.

Applicants

Finis E. Hilton, Sebastopol. Vouchers: Ben S. Burdo, John C. O'Brien.

Pierre Lieux, Riverside. Vouchers: C. Edward Taylor, W. J. Zontine.

Raymond M. Cerniga, Hanford. Vouchers: Harry E. Shepherd, Paul A. Carlson.

Vance Clark Hall, Los Angeles. Vouchers: J. Bradley Crundwell, Donald H. McDole.

New combined vaccine

protects against distemper,
hepatitis, and
secondary bacterial pathogens

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INFECTIOUS CANINE HEPATITIS VACCINE
IN BRONCHISEPTICUS-STREPTOCOCCUS-TYPHIMURIUM BACTERIN

Cor-Hepagen is a virus-infected tissue suspension of antigens for the viruses of canine distemper and infectious canine hepatitis combined in a bacterin containing the organisms usually associated with these diseases (*Brucella bronchisepticus*, pyogenic *Streptococcus*, and *Salmonella typhimurium*). In Cor-Hepagen the virus tissues and bacteria are formalin inactivated in a manner which

preserves their maximum antigenicity.

Administer three 5 cc. doses at weekly intervals, using aseptic precautions. Inject subcutaneously. The 3 injections can be given between weaning and 4 months. Booster injections may be given at 6 months or a year.

Cor-Hepagen is available in three 5 cc. vials, twenty-five 5 cc. vials, and a bulk 50 cc. vial.

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To insure maximum potency, the antigens entering into its composition are identical to those used in the production of the original Virogen and of I-H Vaccine. These antigens have been proved to be immunologically compatible. The product has been proved effective by laboratory test and clinical use, and each production lot is potency-tested on susceptible puppies.

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5 cc. vial (1 dose): Viduo
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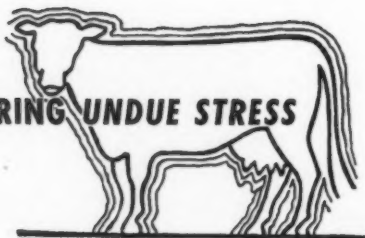
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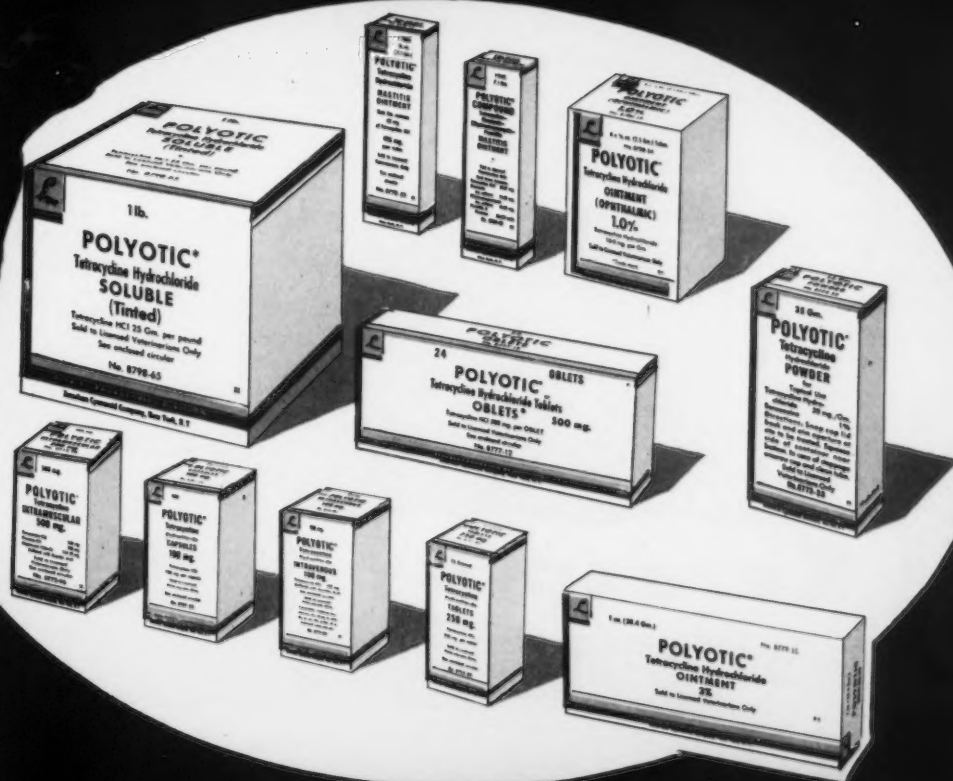
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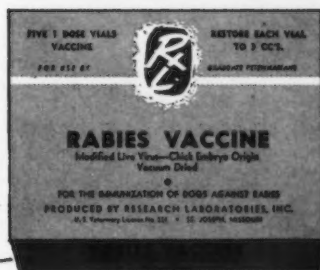
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